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ADVERTISE
HAS NOTHING TO
SELL

The Farmville Enterprise

PLAY SAFE—PATRONIZE
THE ADVERTISERS
IN THE ENTERPRISE

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FARMVILLE, HITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1926

NUMBER SEVENTEEN

Low Prices Feature Small Tobacco Sales on Opening

Big Markets Average from 7 1/2 to 9 Cents for Tobacco Better in Quality Than Last Year; Overproduction Cause

With prices below cost of production, sales reduced by more than half and the usual carnival spirit entirely missing, the opening of the 1926 tobacco season in Eastern North Carolina Tuesday will probably go down in history as the most remarkable initial sales day on record in the new-harvest belt.

Nearly all of the big Eastern markets cleared their floors by noon and sent in reports showing prices averages ranging from seven and a half to nine cents a pound, a decrease of more than 25 per cent in comparison with averages for the opening day of 1925.

Add this decrease came in the face of the fact that the 1926 crop is just as good, if not better in quality than the 1925 yield; that the big cigarette companies are bidding toward record-breaking earnings this year; that the total yield of the 1926 bright tobacco crop will probably not be any larger than it was last year; and that there is little prospect of any appreciable relief from the discouraging plight of the tobacco growing industry.

The tobacco growers—the few who went to market—seemed to have been drawn to the opening by the hope that the disastrous prices paid in Georgia and the border area would be spared Eastern North Carolina, if quality had anything to do with tobacco prices. Also, familiar with the Georgia and border market averages, the growers found fears for the worst lurking behind their hopes for the best. It wasn't long after the singing dirge of the auctioneers began before they realized that the worst had happened—that Eastern Carolina's bright but tobacco—admitted by most observers to be somewhat better in quality than last year—was even selling below the discouraging levels that marked the opening of the Georgia and border sales.

The opening day accentuated the crisis facing the tobacco growing industry, not only in the new harvest belt, but throughout the entire Southeastern area. With several seasons of gradually decreasing prices behind them, and an even worse prospect in front of them, the point appears to have been reached where the tobacco farmer must do something to make his work profitable or resign himself to a state of continued privation and disappointment.

The tobacco offered on the markets presented good body and color and was described by sales followers as well suited for domestic manufacturers. Frank legs sold from 3 to 5 cents a pound; and legs from 1 to 2; bright legs from 7 to 10; and low and medium grade stems of from 12 to 15 cents a pound. The offerings, however, attracted little of the usual good quality and color.

The drastic slump in prices was attributed to various causes by farmers, businessmen and a few representatives of the tobacco companies, the latter confined to the independent group. The various opinions were somewhat as follows:

The tobacco growers were of the general opinion that their tobacco was being taken from them at an exceptionally low price without adequate justification. Some of them pointed to the over-production theory, but the majority looked upon the slump as just a case of misadventure on the part of a gigantic and ruthless combine.

The warehousemen, probably expressing opinion with the price paid for the tobacco, placed the blame upon an unmet demand for the crop, in which the domestic manufacturers were given the credit of having paid good tobacco much more than its true value.

The tobacco men argued that low prices were the result of heavy stocks on hand, and that the market was over-supplied. They pointed to the fact that the crop was unusually large and that the quality was not as good as in previous years.

With general anxiety and business interest, attention in their favor the usual large crowd of tobacco growers, many of the auctioneers have been observed and those of identification were not on the stand was bid in and a large crowd.

Offerings were of inferior quality, but the sale was the best opening experienced by this belt in many years.

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FIGHTING STARTS ON SLAV BORDERS

Italian Frontier Guards in a Clash With Members of a Slovene Secret Party

Trieste, Italy, Sept. 2.—The whole Italian peninsula as far as Trieste is concerned tonight as a result of a clash near the Yugoslav frontier between the Italian frontier guards and members of a Slovene secret party.

Two men were killed—one on each side—during the fighting, and another was wounded. News of the killing spread through the rugged countryside and hereditary prejudices were fanned to fury.

Romano Mote, an Italian militiaman, was killed and Giuseppe Caminada, of the border guard, wounded. Caminada was taken to a hospital at Trieste.

One of the two Slavs reported involved in the shooting was killed. The other escaped into the wild Alpine hills, where it was believed possible to count him for days without being discovered.

The Slavs were armed with revolvers and daggers. The incident occurred in the locality of San Cassiano near the Yugoslav border, when the Fascist patrol was passing along on routine sentry duty.

The Slavs were said here to be secret agents of a Yugoslav society. The patrol reported they found binoculars, maps and other documents on the body of the slain man.

Bloodhounds were set on the trail of the man who fled into the hills. The San Cassiano is famous for its rugged terrain. One of the largest caves in existence is located in that area where a man could hide indefinitely.

Hated, always intense along the frontier zone, rose to a high pitch as details of the clash spread through the provinces.

The whole frontier Italian police force was called out to maintain the strictest vigilance. The territory under this armed guard is among the wildest regions of Italy.

PREPARE FOR THE HONEY CROP NOW

Colonies Should Be Supplied With New Queens Now for Best Results

The management of the bees this fall in the matter of requeening, the number of bees in the colony, and the amount of stores will determine in a large extent the amount of the honey secured next year.

These factors must be taken care of during the fall or the colony will suffer during the winter and early spring, says C. L. Sams, beekeeper at State College. Practically all of the adult bees in the hive on September 1, will be dead by the first of November and it is therefore necessary to continue brood rearing until late in the fall if the colony is to survive the winter.

According to Mr. Sams, all colonies having queens two years old should be requeened as there is a tendency for old queens to lay in eggs laying in the fall. A young queen introduced into a normal colony at this time will result in an abundance of young bees before winter sets in. A standard for colony strength varies with conditions so it is a safe plan to have at least five frames covered with bees by September. Colonies without this number should be consolidated before the new queens are introduced.

Many beekeepers are under the impression that intensive feeding during the winter and early spring will result in a "strong" colony. This is a mistaken idea, states Mr. Sams. A new queen should be introduced, the bees should be kept as quiet as possible, and a sufficient amount of food should be allowed for the carry over.

Feeding should be in the form of stores should be in the hive at all times in order to insure continuous brood rearing and this should be increased to forty-five or fifty pounds at the beginning of winter. Sugar syrup may be used to make up any deficiency in this amount.

After a lively chase, police, at Monday, Ala., caught a monkey that had found pleasure in picking feathers from the backs of swimming chicks.

A prayer uttered by a 12-year-old boy at a police station in St. Joseph, Mo., and overheard by the station, who reported the incident to police officials, saved the boy from being sent to a reform school.

COTTON FARMERS TO GET CASH SOON

\$200,000 to Be Distributed to Farmers in Co-Operative Association

Approximately \$200,000 will be distributed by the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association within the next few days to members who delivered cotton of the 1925 crop to the seasonal pool of better grade than 3/8 inch middling, says U. B. Blalock.

A basis of settlement has been agreed upon by the Association with the Federal Farm Board whereby the farmers with cotton in the seasonal pool will get their premiums for the grade and staple as was announced when the 16 cents per pound loan was put into effect last fall. The 16 cent pound loan was later reduced to 15 cents and members who drew only 15 cents basis middling 3/8 inch, will get an additional 1 cent per pound.

Statements and settlement checks are now being made up in the Raleigh office of the association and they will be released about the 15th or 20th of September when the money for settlement from the Federal Farm Board becomes available.

Since the 9 cents per pound advance on middling 3/8 inch cotton of his season's crop was announced a few days ago by the American Cotton Growers Association has been very greatly stimulated. New membership contracts are coming into the Raleigh office of the Association without solicitation as if the delivery season was already under way. Several contracts have been received during the past few days from producers who will deliver a thousand bales or more each. This is indicative, said Mr. Blalock, that farmers are not going to sacrifice their cotton at the present market levels.

It is not possible to know the total production for this year, but conditions on August 1 indicated a total crop of 753.7 million pounds of flue-cured leaf. This is an increase of about 8,000,000 pounds over last year. Stocks of flue-cured leaf on hand on July 1 of this year were 599.3 million pounds, as compared with 590,000,000 in stock on July 1, 1925. The total supply for this season, therefore, combining present production and carry-over, will be 1,358,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,240.3 million pounds last year.

"Domestic and foreign consumption and the amount produced are the two factors determining the price of tobacco. Domestic consumption for the past five years has increased at the rate of 5 per cent. During the year ending July 1, 1926, this increase was only 3 per cent," Dr. Forster said.

Thousands of dollars are lost each year by cotton farmers in North Carolina through improper handling of the staple from the time it is harvested until ready for market.

It is not unusual to find bales of cotton damaged from ten to fifteen dollars through poor handling and this is an extremely high price to pay for a short period of neglect especially when most of it could have been avoided.

Too much moisture in seed cotton, mixed grades and steps in the same bale, and poor ginning are the three principal causes of this damage.

The moisture content can easily be determined by the grower and proper measures taken to curtail this condition. One sure way to reach down into the pile of cotton and take a handful of seed cotton and squeeze it tightly. When the hand is opened if the cotton remains in a tight ball it is too wet to gin and should be spread out in thin layers to dry. If possible it should be placed in the sun as the sun will not only dry it faster but will also improve the color.

The last two causes can be controlled in the ginning operation and Dr. Winters recommends that the growers cooperate with their local ginners in setting up a special day for ginning the improved strain of the cotton with an extra staple. In this way the ginner can clean up and make the necessary adjustments for handling this cotton.

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FINDS NO REASON FOR LOW PRICES OF TOBACCO

State College Economist Thinks Prices Will Be Better; Not in Line With the Law of Supply and Demand, Stated

Present low prices for tobacco are not justified on the basis of supply and demand, declared Dr. G. W. Forster, agricultural economist at North Carolina State College Tuesday.

"The average price for flue-cured tobacco will probably be lower this season than last year, but some improvement may be anticipated during the remainder of the season. The present price is between 15 and 20 per cent lower than it was last season at this time, and these low prices are not justified on the basis of supply and demand," Dr. Forster asserted.

"So far," said Dr. Forster, "these low prices have been due in part to the lower grades of tobacco offered and because prices have not yet been adjusted to supply and demand conditions."

"The 1921 market opened under similar conditions. In that year the season's average in Georgia was about 12 cents a pound, while that in Virginia was about 25 cents a pound. Such marked improvement cannot be anticipated this year, but there must be a material increase," the economist stated.

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N. C. RANKS 8TH IN EDUCATION

Missouri Stands First, Maryland Second and Texas Ranks Third

Raleigh, Sept. 4.—North Carolina stands eighth among the 16 southern states in public education, it is learned from the office of the state superintendent of public instruction.

The ranking of the states is based on five educational items generally considered indicative of a good school system. These items are: Per cent of enrollment in average daily attendance; average length of school term; average annual salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals; per cent of total enrollment in the high school grades and averages of school property per pupil enrolled.

According to the statement issued by the state superintendent of public instruction, the state of Missouri ranked first among the 16 southern states on the basis of these five items. Maryland is second and then follow in order Texas, West Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina. The states ranking below North Carolina are Oklahoma, Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.

The North Carolina rank was obtained by the following scores on the respective items: per cent of enrollment in attendance, 75.5; average length of school term, 149.4 days; average annual salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, \$999; per cent of total enrollment in high school, 12.1; and average value of school property per pupil enrolled, \$119. This state is below the national average on each of these items, and spends one-half as much per pupil as does the Nation as a whole for the current operation of schools.

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Paris-New York Flyers Make Record Crossing

"HURRAH FOR AL" YELLS THE CROWD

Hoover Not So Popular in Maryland Metropolis

Baltimore, Sept. 2.—President Hoover braved intense heat followed by a heavy rain storm for two hours today to review the gay parade of thousands of veterans of the United States Foreign Wars and Campaigns.

Dressed in flannel trousers, a blue serge coat and a Panama hat, the president passed through the above 90 temperatures apparently unscathed. The fact that he went through the ceremonies and a luncheon preceding the parade in close proximity to the Democratic Governor Albert Ritchie and Baltimore's Republican mayor, William F. Broening, who is seeking the nomination to oppose Ritchie's fourth term candidacy, was the occasion for much comment, some of it audible to Mr. Hoover. The Republican primary is next Monday.

"Hurrah for Cliche," called hecklers across from the reviewing stand. "We're wet, too."

"Funny place for you to be, Ritchie," yelled one, apparently referring also to the contrasting and prohibition views of the Maryland Governor and one-time presidential hope. "Hurrah for Al Smith," called another.

The Presidential party, which included the President's son, Herbert, Jr. and military and naval aides, first went to the Maryland Club, where Mr. Hoover was the guest of Mayor Broening. Mr. Hoover made no speech during his stay.

The government's message to the veterans' meeting, which in the 31st national encampment of the veterans of foreign wars, was delivered earlier in the day by Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, the new administrator of Veterans' affairs who said the outlook was bright for improved governmental service to veterans.

The U. S. Government has spent more than \$5,000,000,000 in behalf of the nation's World War veterans.

PREPARING PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

Farmers Lose Considerable Money by Improper Handling of Their Cotton

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New York and Paris Go Wild With News That the Flight Has Been a Success; Lindbergh Prince Coste's Fine Navigation

Castle Airport, Valley Stream, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Capt. Donaldson Coste and Maurice Bellonte set down their biplane Quieton Park at this field today after achieving a feat that sports had defied every challenger—a non-stop flight from Paris to New York.

The record-breaking craft with its record-breaking French crew rolled to a stop at 4:10 p. m. (E. S. T.) 37 hours and 18 minutes after it had soared aloft from La Fougere to clear the perils of a north Atlantic crossing.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who first blessed the aerial trail between the two cities, made the distance in 33 hours and 28 minutes. But his was a "downhill" flight—because of the favorable winds on a voyage eastward.

Coste landed his plane into a south west wind as skillfully as he had piloted through the barometric and magnetic danger spots which had brought other airmen to disaster or a forced stop short of their goal.

A crowd of 5,000 was on hand to witness the end of the daring adventure.

The scarlet plane, with its short underwing and giant spreading upper wing, appeared in the lead of a large squadron of escorting navy craft, appeared so suddenly from a dark cloud that an involuntary cheer arose.

Lastly, the plane circled the field twice as automobile horns and sirens shrieked their welcome above the din of human voices.

It was a gallia holiday. The wildly excited French hoisted their own to shoulders and marched triumphantly to a hangar in which waited many other admirers eager for a chance to cry their congratulations.

Col. Lindbergh, who knew better than any other man what this was like, sat on the hangar top, smiling broadly, but waiting for a first outburst to subside before he went forward to greet his fellow flyers.

Meanwhile Col. Lindbergh of the heroic triumvirate—the plane—was taken to guest quarters by mechanics and at last was beneath a roof. The white question mark from the dark red body had been answered affirmatively.

Rene Covert, Coste's American manager, was the first to address him. "Congratulations," he said in French. "Comment Ca Va?" (How's everything?)

Coste pointed to his ears still encased in a flying helmet and shook his head to indicate that he could not hear a word. The incessant drone of a motor frequently has a slightly deafening effect.

Even had Covert felt like persevering, his efforts would have been wasted. For then came the deluge of "Vive Coste," "Vive Bellonte" and "Vive La France!"

The crowd hung on doggedly in the ranks to the hangar where photographers had gathered. Nevertheless, police had much better success than usual in keeping back the hundreds seeking to keep close to the heroes of the moment.

After Coste and Bellonte had been escorted through the doorway to a reception room, amid the booming of flashlights that turned the falling night into a semblance of day, the French consular general had to better his way through the throng to join them.

The envoy's clothing was torn some what but anyone who believed that doorway for a space of several minutes was almost certain to suffer in some way.

Ballad of its desire to view the flyers, who were